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09/731,623	12/07/2000	Debora Rinkevich	AUS9-2000-0706-US1	1062

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EXAMINER

CHAI, LONGBIT

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2131

DATE MAILED: 04/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/731,623

Applicant(s)

RINKEVICH ET AL.

Examiner

Longbit Chai

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 August 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 February 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed on 8/25/2004 with respect to the subject matter of the instant claims have been fully considered but are not persuasive.

2. As per claim 1, Applicant argues: "Wu does not disclose generating a second security context in response to a second user authentication (Page 5 2nd Paragraph)".

Examiner notes Applicant's argument has been fully considered but is not persuasive.

Wu teaches multiple authentication services allowing any system entry service to be used transparently with any combination of account / authentication services (Wu: see for example(s), Column 6 Line 18 – 21). Therefore, Examiner notes "multiple authentication services" as taught by Wu matches the claim languages of "a first user authentication" as well as "a second user authentication" from the computer system operating perspective, which is transparent to the viewpoint of a particular user.

Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

3. Regarding to Applicant's remarks "Wu does not disclose said second security context aggregates said first security context and a security context corresponding to an identity in said second user authentication". Examiner notes Wu further teaches allowing multiple different accounts to be stacking (i.e. saving) and it is particularly useful in conjunction with the authentication services (Wu: see for example, Column 6

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Line 65 – 66) and thereby allowing multiple authentication services to be stacked (i.e. “aggregated / saved” as to meet the claim language) for authenticating a user (Wu: see for example, Column 6 Line 67 – Column 7 Line 1). Besides, Wu further teaches the success of the second user authentication is depending upon the success of the previous / first user authentication and if either one fails, the user is denied access (Wu: see for example, Column 8 Line 44 – 66). Therefore, Wu does teach a security context corresponding to an identity in said second user authentication and said second security context aggregates said first security context and a security context corresponding to an identity in said second user authentication.

4. Applicant argues: “Many principals disclosed in Wu are fundamentally different from principals of the claims and specifications of the present application”. Examiner notes Applicant’s argument has no merit since the alleged limitation has not been presented into the claim.

5. As per claim 2 and 3, Applicant argues: “Wu does not disclose saving the first security context and pushing the first security context on a stack (Page 7)”. Examiner notes Wu teaches allowing multiple authentication services to be stacked (i.e. “aggregated / saved” as to meet the claim language) for authenticating a user (Wu: see for example, Column 6 Line 67 – Column 7 Line 1) and stacking the security context must be operated with pushing security context into a stack in a computer system.

6. As per claim 6, Applicant argues: “Savill does not teach reverting to said first security context in response to a user logoff”. Examiner notes Savill teaches a good idea for system administrators to do every-day’s work with a low privileged account and

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only change to an account if you really have to do administrative works (Savill: see for example, Line 1 – 3). Savill further teaches to avoid closing all open application and logoff, it is allowed to run in the security context of a different account (Savill: see for example, Line 4 – 5), which is evidently reverting to said first security context (i.e. low privileged account) in response to a user logoff after finishing the administrative work.

7. As per claim 7, Applicant further argues: "Savill does not disclose popping said first security context off of a stack". Examiner notes Savill teaches reverting to said first security context (Savill: see for example, Line 1 – 5: see the previous paragraph in response to argument) and thereby Savill in view of Wu teaches the step of popping said first security context off of a stack because Wu teaches allowing multiple authentication services to be stacked for authenticating a user (Wu: see for example, Column 6 Line 67 – Column 7 Line 1) and stacking the security context must be operated with pushing and popping security context into and off a stack in a computer system.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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1. Claim 1 – 5, 8, 9 – 13, 16, 17 – 21 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu (U.S. Patent Number 5,774,551), hereinafter referred to as Wu.

2. As per claims 1, 9 and 17, Wu discloses an authentication method, product and system comprising:

a. generating a first security context in response to a first user authentication; generating a second security context in response to a second user authentication (Wu: see for example(s), Column 6 Line 18 – 21, Column 2 Line 8 – 14 and Column 17 Line 1 – 14: Wu teaches multiple authentication services allowing any system entry service to be used transparently with any combination of account / authentication services (Wu: see for example(s), Column 6 Line 18 – 21). Therefore, Examiner notes “multiple authentication services” as taught by Wu matches the claim languages of “a first user authentication” as well as “a second user authentication” from the computer system operating perspective, which is transparent to the viewpoint of a particular user. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Wu first discloses multiple authentication services in conjunction with multiple login. Wu teaches authentication tokens (e.g. personal identification number and password) (Wu: see for example(s), Column 2 Line 8 – 14) and the associated account attributes (e.g. account expiration date and account service restriction, such as what directories, files, resources, or services the login user is authorized to access) (Wu: see for example(s), Column 17 Line 1 – 14). Both of

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authentication token and account attribute are equivalent to the desired security context),

b. said second security context aggregates said first security context and a security context corresponding to an identity in said second user authentication (Wu: see for example(s), Column 6 Line 65 – 66, Column 6 Line 67 – Column 7 Line 1, Column 8 Line 44 – 66, Column 3 Line 11 – 14 and Column 6 Line 17 – 22. TABLE 1, Column 17 Line 40 – 44, Column 10 Line 33 – 35 and Column 19, Line 54 – 56: Wu further teaches allowing multiple different accounts to be stacking (i.e. saving) and it is particularly useful in conjunction with the authentication services (Wu: see for example, Column 6 Line 65 – 66) and thereby allowing multiple authentication services to be stacked (i.e. “aggregated / saved” as to meet the claim language) for authenticating a user (Wu: see for example, Column 6 Line 67 – Column 7 Line 1). Besides, Wu further teaches the success of the second user authentication is depending upon the success of the previous / first user authentication and if either one fails, the user is denied access (Wu: see for example, Column 8 Line 44 – 66). Therefore, Wu does teach a security context corresponding to an identity in said second user authentication and said second security context aggregates said first security context and a security context corresponding to an identity in said second user authentication. Wu teaches a unified login method to perform multiple login functions that are transparent to the user. The unified login provides multiple authentication services as well as the associated multiple account services (Wu: see for example(s), Column 3 Line 11 – 14, Column 6 Line 17 – 22, TABLE 1 and Column 17 Line 40 – 44). The user is granted access to the services only

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after the composite security contexts (in light of multiple login) are authenticated and validated. This is also based upon the condition that each respective control flag of authentication service (or account service) is set as required instead of optional in the configuration file (Wu: see for example(s), Column 8 Line 61 – 66, TABLE 1 and Column 17 Line 40 – 44, Column 10 Line 33 – 35 and Column 19, Line 54 – 56).

3. Wu teaches the composite security context derived from the multiple login can use any given identity corresponding to the unified login ID as equivalent to a single login. Wu does not disclose expressly the resultant aggregated / composite security context after successfully passing the 1st and the 2nd user authentication must be corresponding to an identity in second user authentication.

4. However, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the unified login ID in conjunction with the resultant aggregated / composite security context to be the identity of second user authentication because both of login IDs are merely served as the unique identifiers.

5. As per claims 2, 10, and 18, Wu teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 1, 9 and 17, respectively). Wu further teaches: saving said first security context (Wu: see for example(s), Column 6 Line 67 – Column 7 Line 1, Column 3 Line 56 – 57: Wu teaches allowing multiple authentication services to be stacked (i.e. “aggregated / saved” as to meet the claim language) for authenticating a user (Wu: see for example, Column 6 Line 67 – Column 7 Line 1) and stacking the security context must be operated with pushing security context into a stack in a computer system).

6. As per claims 3, 11, and 19, Wu teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 2, 10 and 18, respectively). Wu further teaches: saving said first security context comprises the step of pushing said first security context on a stack (Wu: see for example(s), Column 6 Line 64 – 67 and Column 7 Line 1 – 4: Wu teaches allowing multiple authentication services to be stacked (i.e. “aggregated / saved” as to meet the claim language) for authenticating a user (Wu: see for example, Column 6 Line 67 – Column 7 Line 1) and stacking the security context must be operated with pushing security context into a stack in a computer system).

7. As per claims 4, 12, and 20, Wu teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 1, 9 and 17, respectively). Wu further teaches: receiving a user logoff (Wu: see for example(s), Column 19 Line 60 – 64).

8. As per claims 5, 13, and 21, Wu teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 4, 12 and 20, respectively). Wu further teaches: destroying said second security context in response to said step of receiving said user logoff (Wu: see for example(s), Column 19 Line 60 – 64).

9. As per claims 8, 16, and 24, Wu teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 1, 9 and 17, respectively). Wu further teaches: determining an access permission in response to said second security context (Wu: see for example(s), Column 3 Line 11 – 14 and Column 6 Line 17 – 22. TABLE 1, Column 17 Line 40 – 44, Column 10 Line 33 – 35 and Column 19, Line 54 – 56).

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10. Claim 6 – 7, 14 – 15, and 22 – 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu (U.S. Patent Number 5,774,551), hereinafter referred to as Wu, in view of Savill (Where can I find a Unix su like utility?), hereinafter referred to as Savill.

11. As per claims 6, 14 and 22, Wu teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 2, 10 and 18, respectively). Wu teaches destroying all security contexts created by multiple authentication services in response to a request of unified logout. Wu does not teach reverting to said first security context in response to a user logoff.

12. Savill teaches reverting to said first security context in response to a user logoff (Savill: see for example, Line 1 – 5: Savill teaches a good idea for system administrators to do every-day's work with a low privileged account and only change to an account if you really have to do administrative works (Savill: see for example, Line 1 – 3). Savill further teaches to avoid closing all open application and logoff, it is allowed to run in the security context of a different account (Savill: see for example, Line 4 – 5), which is evidently reverting to said first security context (i.e. low privileged account) in response to a user logoff after finishing the administrative work).

13. It would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Savill within the system of Wu because Savill discloses a good idea (i.e. an effective and convenient method) from "Unix su" (substitute user or super-user) to allow the user to temporarily start applications running in the security context of a different account (e.g. first login as a regular user and

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subsequently login as the super-user for doing administrative work as a member of the administrators group) to avoid closing all open applications and log off all users.

14. As per claims 7, 15 and 23, Wu teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 6, 14 and 22, respectively). Savill further teaches reverting to said first security context comprises the step of popping said first security context off of a stack (Savill: Line 1 – 5, Wu: see for example, Column 6 Line 67 – Column 7 Line 1: Savill teaches reverting to said first security context (Savill: see for example, Line 1 – 5: see the previous paragraph in response to argument) and thereby Savill in view of Wu teaches the step of popping said first security context off of a stack because Wu teaches allowing multiple authentication services to be stacked for authenticating a user (Wu: see for example, Column 6 Line 67 – Column 7 Line 1) and stacking the security context must be operated with pushing and popping security context into and off a stack in a computer system). Same rationale for combination applies here as above in rejecting claims 6 and 14.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Longbit Chai whose telephone number is 571-272-3788. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00am-4:00pm.

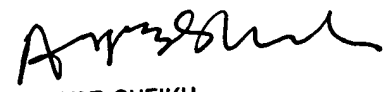
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LBC 

Longbit Chai
Examiner
Art Unit 2131


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